

JUST IMPORTED,  
Patuxent, Capt. David Lewis, from London,  
to be SOLD very reasonably, by the Sub-  
scribers, at his Store, at Pig Point, for Cash, Bury,  
Exchange, Tobacco, or Country Produce,  
COMPLETE Assortment of EUROPEAN  
and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to  
different Seasons. 11

(11) 9X RALPH FORSTER.

# SCHEME OF THE MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower House of Assembly of Maryland have con-  
stantly and ineffectually hitherto, since Seventeen  
and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lord-  
ship hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence per Hoghead on  
Lard exported.

Constitutional Tax on the People to support an Agent  
for the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly  
frequently attempted, and as often refused by the  
House.

The Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk  
of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other  
person necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers  
of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the *Fines,  
Taxes, Amerciaments, and other Monies* received by the  
Government for the Support thereof; and, "That Sentiment  
being directly opposite to the Opinion of the Upper  
House, on mature Consideration, formed upon the  
Subject of the Clerk of the Council's Claim," principally  
grounded on the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards  
of Ten Years: The Districts of Trade for Want of a Circu-  
lar Meritum, and the extreme Necessity of Public Creditors,  
called the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Ma-  
jesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, with-  
out the Allowment of any Public Money for that Purpose,  
the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit,  
and lay a firm Foundation for the future Ease and Good of  
the Province.

Subscription therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower  
House, has been opened, and Subscriptions are taken in by  
Members, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting  
an Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining  
Redress of their other Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also  
of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money  
for the same Purposes, the following SCHEME of a  
LIBERTY, by which to raise One Thousand Pounds  
per Annum, is submitted to the Public.

1 PRIZE of £. 500	is	500
1 of 250	is	250
1 of 100	is	100
2 of 50	are	100
4 of 30	are	60
4 of 20	are	80
4 of 15	are	60
0 of 10	are	100
0 of 5	are	100
0 of 4	are	200
0 of 3	are	240
3 of 2: 10	are	182: 10
0 of 2	are	4500

1 First drawn Blank, 13: 15  
1 Last drawn Blank, 13: 15

0 Prizes. 24 £. 6500  
0 Blanks.

0 Tickets, at Thirty  
Shillings each, £. 7500  
amount to  
From which deduct 1000 £. 6500

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the  
Prizes, to defray the Expenses of the Lottery.

The Drawing to be in the Court-House at Annapolis, in  
the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adven-  
turers as shall be pleased to attend. From the best Edi-  
tion that can be found, there are about 800 of the 500  
tickets still for Sale; and as Gentlemen have not sent in  
Account of Tickets unfold, the Drawing is put off  
till the Monday after the Third Tuesday of October next,  
which is then certainly expected, even should there be some  
tickets remaining to be taken on the Risk of the Lottery.  
Those Gentlemen who have generously assisted in the  
Sale of Tickets, are requested to send an Account of the  
same at that Time; and the Managers are desired then to

The Managers are, William Murdock, Esq; Messieurs  
James Sprigg, William Paton, John Wemy, Thomas Gaffa,  
South River, Thomas Ringgold, B. T. B. Worthington,  
John Hall, John Hammond, Thomas Johnson, John Hall of  
Annapolis, and Samuel Chase, or such of them as shall choose  
to.

The said Managers to give Bond to the Hon. SPEAKER,  
to be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.  
List of the Prizes to be Published in the MARYLAND  
GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon as the Drawing is  
made; and those not demanded in Six Months after the  
Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above Use.  
The Scheme to be made public in the Maryland and  
Penny Gazette, and Pennsylvania JOURNAL.

LIFE without LIBERTY is worse than DEATH.  
TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and  
of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all  
Advertisements of a moderate  
length and of a moderate  
long Ones in Proportion.

[ XXIII<sup>d</sup>. YEAR. ]

T H E

[ N<sup>o</sup>. 1145. ]

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 20, 1767.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE MARYLAND  
G A Z E T T E.

I LITTLE expected that the innocent Caution,  
given in the GAZETTE, No. 1139, to the In-  
habitants of this Province, against the fatal  
Consequence of admitting the JAIL-FEVER  
into their Families, inforced by a late noto-  
rious Instance of its dreadful Malignity, would  
have drawn upon me the Reimbursement of any Man  
in the Country. Yet, such is my unhappy Fate!  
I have exposed myself to the keen Animadversions  
of Mr. A. B. who has not only excited the Poig-  
nancy of his Wit to ridicule my Fears, but gone a  
little out of his Way to prove the Utility of im-  
porting Six Hundred Convicts a Year into this  
Province. This brings to my Mind an Observa-  
tion of *Hobbes's*, That the Axioms of *Euclid* would  
be contested by some, provided they stood in the  
Way of their Interests; and of another great Phi-  
losopher, who alleges, That there is a certain  
Race of Men of so selfish a Cast, that they would  
even set a Neighbour's House on Fire, for the Con-  
venience of roasting an Egg at the Blaze. That  
there are not the Reveries of fanciful Speculators,  
the Author now under Consideration is in great  
Measure a Proof; for who, but a Man swayed by  
the most ferocious Selfishness, would endeavour to  
diminish the People of all Caution against such im-  
minent Danger, lest their just Apprehensions should  
interfere with his little Schemes of Profit? And  
who but such a Man would appear publicly as an  
Advocate for the Importation of Felons, the Scour-  
ges of Jails, and the abandoned Outcasts of the  
British Nation, as a Mode in any Sort eligible for  
the peopling a young Country?

I READILY agree with the Author, that in Mat-  
ters of an interesting Nature, Facts alledg'd should  
be true, and all unnecessary Reflections on Individ-  
uals avoided. This Infirmary he seems to aim  
at the Number of Persons mentioned in my Paper  
to have died in Mrs. BLAKE's Family, and at the  
Caution I gave to obviate the Evasions of interested  
Men to defeat the salutary Purposes of our Quar-  
antine Law. It is no easy Matter to come exactly  
at the Truth of Facts of this Nature, where the  
Scene has lain at a considerable Distance; and, if  
the Number I mentioned, upon the Credit of con-  
fident Report, is chargeable with Aggravation, he  
must impute it to the People's great "Anxiety  
to preserve their Health, that their Fears are so  
apt to multiply, and so many false Reports are  
spread about the Country, respecting contagious  
"Distempers," and not to any wilful Misrepre-  
sentation in me. How many fewer might have  
died, had the learned Mr. A. B. been consulted,  
and his Method of Cure happily fallen upon, I leave to  
be discussed by the Physician who attended the Fa-  
mily, as well as the Reflections he has thought fit,  
with great Indecency, to cast upon that Gentle-  
man's Character. But, let the Fact be taken upon  
the Author's own Admission, who, I dare say, does  
not exaggerate the Number, and we find Seventeen  
at least died out of this Family. Where, then,  
upon this Supposition, could be the Impropriety  
of warning the People against this fatal Malady?  
Are Seventeen, in one Family, so inconsiderable a  
Number to be taken off by a Distemper, as to give  
no just Alarm to our Fears, and to make all Cau-  
tion unnecessary? Seventeen only, says Mr. A. B.  
died; and this seems, in his Opinion, too slight a  
Foundation for the earnest Call I made upon the  
People to beware of the Introduction of these Mis-  
creants into their Families. My well meant En-  
deavours on this Occasion, he is pleased to call,  
with a Sneer, "a Specimen of my Abilities in the  
"pathetic Style, in painting the Distress of a Wi-  
"dow's Family on the Eastern Shore." I can as-  
sure Mr. A. B. I had not the least Hopes of mov-  
ing Hearts like his, by my pathetic Specimen, if I  
may judge of his Feelings by the whole Tendency of  
his Performance.

As to the Caution I gave to guard against the E-  
vasions of self-interested Men, which he is pleased  
to call an unnecessary Reflection on Individuals, it  
was likewise founded upon a common Report, un-  
contradicted by any one, to my Knowledge, That  
a Representation had been sent home by one, or  
more Persons, concerned in the Convict Commis-  
sions here, against our Quarantine-Law, with a View  
to procure a Dissent to it. This was my Reason  
for throwing out so early, "that the Operation of  
"so good a Law would be frustrated by every E-  
"vasion which the Arts of interested Men could de-  
"vise." And, I must appeal to the Public, whe-  
ther, if the Fact be true, that any of these Gen-  
tlemen have attempted the entire Destruction of the  
Act, they have any Right to complain of my In-  
sinnuation, as an unnecessary Reflection upon them.  
Common Fame, I grant, is not a Foundation for

the Condemnation of any Man's Conduct; but  
surely, in Matters of so interesting a Nature to the  
Public, as the Preservation of Life, it will justify  
a Charge, and, more particularly, when the Par-  
ties affected have not thought fit to disavow it.

ALTHOUGH Mr. A. B. acknowledges that Mrs.  
Blake died at the same Time, yet his Selfishness is  
so predominant over his Candour, that he chuses  
to rack his Invention in Search of distant Causes,  
rather than to adopt the most obvious and probable.  
"She was," says he, "very anxious for the In-  
"rest and Welfare of her Children, went through  
"much Fatigue and Solitude in nursing the  
"Slaves, and being tender and delicate, got ill her-  
"self, and died; whether with the same Fever, or  
"not, is doubted, as the Young Ladies did not take  
"it." I never heard the least Doubt of the  
Kind suggested by any Mortal but himself. Let  
us, however, take for granted, that his Doubts are  
to pass for positive Proofs, and the Concealment will  
operate nothing against what I have advanced as  
to the fatal Effects of this Distemper upon Fam-  
ilies. She did not die of the Fever, but of the Fatigue  
of nursing the Sick, &c. Where was the material  
Difference to this Family, whether their worthy  
Head was cut off immediately by the Distemper, or  
consequently? He implicitly admits the Distemper  
to have been the Cause *fine qua non* of her Death,  
when he ascribes it to the Fatigue of Nursing, &c.  
and consequently shews nothing by his Doubt, but  
his Art in raising Distinctions without a Difference.  
I must then conclude, in Spite of this Gentle-  
man's perverse Logic, that the malignant Fever  
which raged in this Family, was justly charge-  
able with all the ill Consequences, whether direct  
or remote; and that my Caution, even upon his  
own Supposition, was reasonable and proper. But  
the Reason of his doubting whether the Lady died  
of the same Fever, is curious. "because the  
"young Ladies did not take it!" Is it essen-  
tial to a contagious Distemper, that every Body  
must take it, who happens to be near it? Has he  
not known some in a Family escape, where many  
others have had the Flux? Has he not known some  
Instances of the kind with regard to the Small-  
Pox; and has he not been well informed, that  
when the Plague itself prevailed in London, in which  
upwards of Seventy Thousand died, a much greater  
Number escaped?

OUR Author observes, that Doctor Hale says, "a  
"Number of People confined long together, whether  
"in a Jail, Ship, or elsewhere, must corrupt the  
"Air, and bring on putrid Fevers." Here, if the  
Gentleman had kept to his Text, we might have  
expected a Detail of the ill Consequences from a  
long Confinement of Numbers of People in Jails  
or Ships; but, these he chuses to pass over in pro-  
found Silence, and confines his Observations to  
Negro-Quarters. I never heard that our Negro-  
Quarters are remarkable for Closeness. They are  
generally built of Clap-boards, and not filled in  
so as to exclude the Air; and, when the Negroes  
are in the House, the Door is generally open. But,  
to make his Inference square with his Premises, or  
rather to make the Authority of Doctor Hale a  
Case in Point, it is incumbent upon him to shew,  
that it is a Custom with our Planters to confine their  
Negroes for a long Time together in their Habitations;  
and, when he has done this, I will admit his Con-  
clusion, that, by *elsewhere*, Doctor Hale must have  
meant Negro-Quarters in MARYLAND, and that, by  
Jails and Ships, he meant. Nothing at all.  
"There has been," says our Author, "divers  
"Instances of great Mortality in Negroes in this  
"Province, without any Colour of Suspicion that  
"they could possibly take the Disorder from a Visit  
"of a Convict Transport." Here the Gentleman  
covers himself under the general Term, Disorder;  
whereas he should have confined his Assertion to  
the Subject-Matter in Dispute, which is that con-  
tagious Malady, called, The Jail-Fever; and I do  
defy him to produce divers Instances of great Mor-  
tality from that Distemper, where the Cause has  
not been manifestly traced to infected Ships, whe-  
ther Convict, or others, matters not, as our Quar-  
antine-Law was intended to guard against all un-  
der that Circumstance. I readily agree with our  
Author in recommending more airy and commodi-  
ous Habitations for our Negroes; for, altho' the  
Houses generally built for that Purpose, may not  
be the original Cause of contagious Disorders, yet  
slight Indispositions, natural to our Climate, may  
be aggravated, where many sick People are confined  
together in too small a Compass. Let it however  
be granted, that contagious Fevers arise from the  
Causes he mentions, and then I would ask him,  
whether it was improper to guard against them,  
when they arise from other Causes? If he answers  
in the Negative, then where is the Foundation for  
his Quarrel with me? If, in the Affirmative, for

what Reason did he quote Doctor Hale; and why  
has he made it the whole Drift of his Composition  
to invalidate the Doctor's Allegation?

THE Gentleman, in the next Place, entertains  
us with an Opinion which must for ever silence his  
Antagonist, and convince the World of the Vanity  
of all Precautions against Distempers of every  
kind. "The Truth," says he, "I believe, is,  
"were never another Ship to come into this  
"Country, People at one Time or another would die;"  
This indeed is a most sagacious Discovery!-----  
and, altho' the Envy of Cavillers may be disposed  
to rob our Author of his Right to the original In-  
vention of this profound Secret, yet do I believe it  
to be purely his own. As in the Animal Oecono-  
my, a Similarity of Constitutions may produce cor-  
respondent Effects in Two Individuals, independ-  
ently of any Influence either has upon the other;  
so, reasoning from Analogy, we may infer, that a  
Congeniality of Souls may independently produce  
similar Operations in the mental Powers. In vain  
then will it be alledged against Mr. A. B. that he  
stole this Sentiment from Mr. P. P. whose Memo-  
irs are recorded in the Writings of Swift. Mr.  
P. P. it is true, was prior in Point of Authorship,  
and there is a striking Resemblance between the  
Two Passages; but I account for it, upon the Prin-  
ciple above-mentioned, or what is called a jump-  
ing of Wits.-----The Thought in Question is  
contained in an Epitaph of the said P. P. upon  
himself, and flows in the following Numbers:

Oh! Reader, if that thou can't read,  
Look down upon this Stone,  
Do all we can, Death is a Man  
That-----never spareth none!

I confess there is no other Difference between these  
Two Authors, than that Mr. P. P. delivers him-  
self without the Appearance of a Doubt, whereas  
Mr. A. B. by his cautious Parenthesis, of "I be-  
lieve," seems to think it *Problematical*. That the  
Observation however is equally worthy of them  
both, is by no means a Problem.

THE Case I mention'd about Mr. Howard's Fa-  
mily, I thought too notorious to admit of any Dis-  
pute; but yet, this likewise has the Misfortune to  
find a place amongst the Gentleman's Problems. Up-  
on this Occasion, I must appeal to the Physicians  
who attended his Family, and must assure Mr. A.  
B. that, as far as their Authority has Weight, it is  
directly against him.

I HAVE not given myself the Trouble, or been  
furnish'd with the Means of estimating the Danger  
of admitting Transported Felons into our Families;  
and therefore must submit Mr. A. B's. Calculation  
to the Reader. Instances are sufficiently notorious  
of the fatal Effects, to make the greatest Caution  
necessary, and I cannot think Mr. A. B. in taking  
such unworthy Pains to put the People entirely off  
their Guard, is entitled to their Thanks. His  
View, whatever his Pretences may be, is clearly  
selfish; what mine is, I cheerfully submit to the  
Public; nor do I think myself much affected by  
the Censure, when he ranks me amongst the "few  
"Gentlemen who are very angry that Convicts are  
"imported here at all." He pays me a Compli-  
ment where he intended a Reflection; but in con-  
fining it to a few, and representing that the general  
Sense of the People is in favour of this vile Impor-  
tation, he is guilty of the most shameful Misre-  
presentation, and the grossest Calumny upon the  
whole Province. What Opinion must our Mother  
Country, and our Sister Colonies, entertain of our  
Virtue, when they see it confidently asserted in the  
Maryland Gazette, that We are fond of peopling  
our Country with the most abandon'd Profligates  
in the Universe? Is this the Way to purge Ourselves  
from that false and bitter Reproach, so commonly  
thrown in our Dish, that We are the Descendants of  
Convicts? As far as it has lain in my Way to be  
acquainted with the general Sentiments of the Peo-  
ple upon this Subject, I solemnly declare, that the  
most discerning and judicious amongst them, esteem  
it the greatest Grievance imposed on Us by our Mo-  
ther Country. This is not only the general Op-  
inion here, but of the greatest Writers in England,  
and the best Judges of the proper Means of settling  
a young Country.-----To accumulate Authorities  
would exceed the Limits of my present Purpose,  
and therefore I shall trouble the Reader with on-  
ly one Quotation upon the Occasion.-----It is from  
no less a Man than the great Lord Bacon, whose  
Sentiments upon all Subjects are in general enter-  
tained with a Reverence almost rising to Idolatry.---  
Speaking of Plantations, he delivers himself thus---  
"It is a shameful and unblest Thing to take the  
"Scum of People, and wicked condemned Men to be  
"the People with whom you plant; and not only  
"so, but it spoileth the Plantation, for they will

Paris Clerk.